

Toba Qom language

Toba Qom is a [Guaicuruan language](#) spoken in South America by the [Toba people](#). The language is known by a variety of names including **Toba**, **Qom** or **Kom**, **Chaco Sur**, and **Toba Sur**. In Argentina, it is most widely dispersed in the eastern regions of the provinces of [Formosa](#) and [Chaco](#), where the majority of the approximately 19,810 (2000 WCD) speakers reside. The language is distinct from [Toba-Pilagá](#) and Paraguayan [Toba-Maskoy](#). There are also 146 Toba speakers in Bolivia where it is known as Qom and in Paraguay where it is also known as Qob or Toba-Qom.

In 2010, the province of Chaco in Argentina declared Qom as one of four provincial official languages alongside Spanish and the indigenous [Moqoit](#) and [Wichí](#).^[2]

Classification

There are seven linguistic families and two independent languages among the different indigenous languages in Chaco. The Toba language belongs to the Guaycurú family, together with pilagá (Formosa province), mocoví (South of Chaco and North of Santa Fe), and others. Nowadays, there is a dispute among linguists whether these can be considered individual languages, or different dialects due to their similarities and intelligibility. However, most of the indigenous languages in Chaco are not homogeneous. There are differences as regards sounds and vocabulary. Thus, speakers notice these differences and sometimes communication can be affected inside a community. This is partly due to the influence of other languages. Even though most indigenous communities in Chaco are bilingual, since they speak their indigenous mother tongue and the official language of the country (Spanish, Portuguese or Paraguayan Guaraní), their indigenous languages can be considered endangered due to lack of transmission from generation to generation. Many indigenous people are moving more and more to urban areas and their jobs and social activities require the predominant language of the country in which they live. Speakers consider

Toba	
Native to	Argentina , Paraguay , Bolivia
Ethnicity	Toba
Native speakers	31,580 (2011) ^[1]
Language family	<div>Guaicuruan<ul style="list-style-type: none">Southern<ul style="list-style-type: none">Toba</div>
Official status	
Recognised minority language in	<div> Argentina<ul style="list-style-type: none">Chaco Province</div>
Language codes	
ISO 639-3	<div><div>tob</div></div>
Glottolog	<div>toba1269 (http://glottolog.org/resource/language/id/toba1269)</div>
ELP	<div>Toba (https://www.endangeredlanguages.com/lang/2143)</div>

themselves as ‘Qom’ and their language as *qom l'aqtaqa* (Qom language). Most of the Qom population live in the provinces of Chaco and Formosa, Argentina. There are also communities in Santa, Rosario and Gran Buenos Aires. According to Klein 19781,^[3] there are three different dialectal varieties within the Toba Language: *no'olxaxanaq* in Pampa del Indio (Chaco), *lañaxashec* in Machagai (Chaco), and *tacshec* (Formosa).

History

Many indigenous people from Chaco remained nomads until the nineteenth century. Their economy was based on hunting and gathering. They were organized in groups called *bandas* (Spanish: "bands"), made up of the union of large families. They formed larger groups called *tribus* (Spanish: "tribes"), based on their dialect variant, family ties and marriage. In the twentieth century, they were forced into labour and this caused them to be displaced to different areas. This is when they started adopting a sedentary lifestyle.^{[4][5]}

Phonology

Consonants

	Bilabial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
Nasal	m	n	ɲ			
Plosive	p	t	tʃ dʒ	k g	q ɢ	ʔ
Fricative		s	ʃ			h
Flap		r				
Lateral		l	ɭ			
Semivowel	w		j			

- /p t k q/ can have aspirated allophones [pʰ tʰ kʰ qʰ] in word-initial position, and unreleased [p̚ t̚ k̚ q̚] in word-final position.
- Voiced stops /g ɢ/ may also be heard as fricative [ɣ ɣ̞] sounds.^[6]
- Affricates /tʃ dʒ/ can also be heard as palatal stops [c ɟ].
- /n/ can be heard as [ɳ] word-finally when preceded by a glottal stop /ʔ/.
- /r/ is heard as a trill [r̄] when following a /t/.
- /w/ can be heard as a labiodental fricative [ɸ], when preceding or following /i/.
- /s l n/ can also have tense allophones as [sː lː nː].^[7]

Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i i:		
Mid	e e:		o o:
Open		a a:	

Phonetic allophones

Phoneme	Allophones
/i/	[i], [ɪ]
/e/	[e], [ɛ], [ɨ]
/e:/	[e:], [ɛ:]
/o/	[o], [ɔ]
/a/	[a], [ã], [ə]

- A nasalized [ã] occurs when preceded and followed by /h/.^[7]

Grammar

Nouns^[8]

Some nouns can function as adjectives or nouns. E.g.:

- Man — *Talé*
- Woman — *Aló*
- Good or goodness — *Noen*
- Bad or badness — *Scauen*

Sometimes, the particle *ta* is added to the adjective in order to combine it with a pronoun:

- Good — *Noen*
- Me good — *Ayen-noen-ta*
- Bad — *Scauen*
- You bad — *Alian- scauen-ta*

Some other times, they are used indifferently, with or without the particle *ta*. Nouns usually do not have declinations and, therefore, both singular and plural nouns share the same endings. It is only through the verb and circumstantials in the sentence that case and number are known.

In addition, the particle *quotarien* means 'why' or 'for what cause, reason or motive': For God's sake — *Dios quotarien*

Superlative and Comparative Forms

To make the comparative form, the Qom people add the particle *mano* before a noun functioning as an adjective:

- Good — *Noentá*; Better — *Mano-noentá*
- Bad — *Scauenta*; Worse — *Mano-scauenta*
- Sick — *Saygot*; Sicker — *Mano-saygot*

For the superlative form, the particle *mano* is added before the adjective and the letter *u* goes after it:

- Good — *Noenta*; Very good — *Noentaú*
- The best — *Mano-noentá-ú*
- The worst — *Mano-scauentq-ú*
- The sickest — *Mano-saygoth-desaú*

Pronouns

In the Toba language, the following pronouns can be found:

Singular

- *Ayén* — I
- *Ahan* — you
- *Edá* — that one

Plural

- *Comi* — we
- *Camí* — you
- *Mnavaso* — these
- *Edava* — those

Pronouns, just like nouns, lack declinations:

- The bread is mine — *Nadená ayén*
- The arrow is mine — *Tigná ayén*

Place demonstrative pronouns are:

- *Aña* — here
- *Dequeñá* — from here
- *Edá* — there
- *Dequedá* — over there
- *Meliuagé* — where
- *Massayge* — where, through which way
- *Mehuá* — where to
- *Meticage* — from where

But to make questions, they say:

- *Menagé* — Where is it?
- *Menagé Dios?* — Where is God?
- *Metaygé yiocti?* — Which way did the dog take?
- *Yritaygé enrayó?* — Where did the horse go?

Verbs

This language does not have the verb 'to be' or perfective and imperfective aspect. So, in order to make a perfective sentence, there is subject-adjective agreement:

- I am good — *Ayen noentá*, which means 'I good'.
- You are bad — *Ahan scauentá*, which means 'you bad'.
- The man is sick — *Yalé saygoth*, which means, 'the man sick'.

The particle *sa* preceding any verb denotes negation:

- *Sahayaten* — I know
- *Sasahayaten* — I do not know
- *Sauan* — I see
- *Sasauan* — I do not see
- *Sahayá* — I hear
- *Sasahayá* — I do not hear

The first and second person pronouns are usually omitted:

- *Siquehé* — I eat
- *Saic* — I leave

Number and person are marked by different particles preceding or postponing the verb. Each verb behaves differently. For example, the second person is sometimes realized with the particle *ma*, *majtia*, *aise*, *maj*, etc.

Tenses are reduced to the following:

- Simple present tense of the Indicative mood
- Past tense of the Indicative mood
- Future time
- Infinitive
- Present Progressive

This is because time is not restricted to verb tenses, but it depends on the adverb that is postponed to the verb. In order to make sentences in the Present Progressive tense, the particles *tapec* or *tápeyá* must be added after the verb (they mark the verb in the progressive form). E.g.: I eating — *illic tapec* or *tapeyá*.

Prepositions

Some prepositions proceed the phrase, like *guasigén*, which means 'up' or 'on top of.' E.g.: On top of the house — *Guasigén nohie*.

Some others are postponed, such as *lori* (outside) and *lalore* (inside). E.g.: Inside and outside the house — *Nohíe lalore*, *nohie lori*

Adverbs

There are adverbs of manner, place and time. The Toba language lacks adverbs that derive from adjectives, such as 'badly' and 'nicely', but they explain this by using adjectives. Instead of saying 'The boy did it nicely,' they say *ñocolca noenta* (Nice boy), and instead of saying 'The man has behaved badly,' they say *Yahole scauen* (Bad man).

They have the following adverbs of place:

- *Idivagé* — Where?
- *Nenná* — Here
- *Naquedá* — There
- *Iditaigé* — Where is it or where has it gone?
- *Igamaditaygem* — Where has it gone to?

- *Igatíacagé* — Where does it come from?
- *Igadeaygé* — Where do you go?
- *Edá* — There
- *Idealagí cadeanoví* — When did you arrive?

Time adverbs are the following:

- *Comennetatá* — in the morning
- *Mavit* — in the afternoon
- *Nahagát* — at midday
- *Ñapé* — at night
- *Ninogoni* — at sunset
- *Ninogón sigem* — at sunrise
- *Yecahá* — so
- *Nagí* — now
- *Nagua ahositá* — I go this year

Numerals

The Tobas have only four basic numbers:

- One — *Nathedac*
- Only one — *Nathedac colec*
- Two — *Cacayni* or *Nivoca*
- Three — *Cacaynilia*
- Four — *Nalotapegat*

They count till ten by duplicating or triplicating the numbers:

- Five, or three and two — *Nivoca cacaynilia*
- Six, or two times three — *Cacayni cacaynilia*
- Seven, or one and two times three — *Nathedac cacayni cacaynilia*
- Eight, or two fours — *Nivoca nalotapegat*
- Nine, or two fours and one — *Nivoca nalotapegat natedac*

Sample text

The following is a sample text in Toba Qom of Article 1 of the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#):^[9]

Toba Qom:

'Enauac na naaxat shiŷaxauapi na mayipi huesochiguii qataq 'eeta'a't da l'amaqchic qataq da 'enec qataq ŷataqta ŷaŷate'n naua lataxaco qataq nua no'o'n nvilŷaxaco, qaq ŷoqo'oyi iuen da i 'oonolec ŷataqta itauan ichoxoden ca lŷa.

Translation:

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

References

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5. UNICEF y FUNPROEIB Andes. (2009). Capítulo IV: Chaco. In *Atlas sociolingüístico de pueblos indígenas en América Latina*.
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9. "[NA NQATAXACPI NA ŶOTTA'A'T SHIŶAXAUAPI MAYI NETALEC ANA 'ALHUA](#), Universal Declaration of Human Rights" (<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Pages/Language.aspx?LangID=tob>) . Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. 22 April 2000.

External links

- [Toba \(https://ids.clld.org/contributions/314\)](https://ids.clld.org/contributions/314) (Intercontinental Dictionary Series)
- [Argentinian Languages Collection of Salvador Bucca \(https://ailla.utexas.org/islandora/object/ailla%3A124400\)](https://ailla.utexas.org/islandora/object/ailla%3A124400) at the [Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America](#), including audio recordings of stories, songs, sermons, and conversations in Toba.